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Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-1]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.  
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

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Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
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Special arrangements for a long stay.

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[a35]  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909.

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BOMBAY. [a43-2]

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [a176]

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [a653]

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BY an ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN a Position of Trust. First Class Security and References. "B. A." Apply to—  
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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1909. [a646]

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BY a GERMAN GENTLEMAN, residing in CAIRNE ROAD, Advanced Lessons and an Accompanist Violin and Piano twice a week from 9 to 10 o'clock in the evening. Apply stating terms to—  
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ONE HORIZONTAL COMPOUND SET CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, 100 Horse power by Messrs. Brown and Lindley. For further particulars apply  
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Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
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[a42]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a651]

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APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
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ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
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[a45]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a45]

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All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for  
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Two steamers (S.S. Sai An and Sai Tai) daily to  
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[a196] THE MANAGER.

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Comfortable Rooms, excellent cuisine.  
Situational five minutes run by rickshaw from  
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MISS E. WILL,  
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Swatow, 1st April, 1909. [a552]



## INTIMATION

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

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Correspondents must forward their names and  
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28TH 1909.

The visit of a small Japanese squadron to Esquimaux is of considerable interest at the present time when throughout the British Empire a resolute intention has been shown to maintain naval supremacy. Probably the worst considered part of Admiral Sir JOHN FISHER's much belated scheme for the concentration of the fighting strength of the British Navy was the abolition as a naval base of the Island of Vancouver, and the dismantling of Esquimaux. It is quite true that Esquimaux had only accidentally come to be a naval port. In the old days of the Hudson's Bay Company it had served as an admirable place of shelter for the trading schooners of the company, but proved itself utterly unsuited as a naval base when more than two cruisers had to be berthed. Vancouver, however, possesses absolutely some of the finest harbours in the world, three or four of which are suitable for naval stations of the first-class, while at back, in addition to its being at any time in a position to be reinforced from home through Canada, which in itself is a vast recruiting ground, it has inexhaustible stocks of coal, as well as iron, which though not at the moment worked, are certain in the immediate future to be of vast economical importance. The ruling strategic idea in the concentration scheme may be stated in a few sentences. Germany, it was held, was the only naval Power with whom there was any possibility of coming in hostile conflict. America and we have too many interests in common to raise any presumption that she

will ever be found opposed to us on sea. France too, for like reasons is friendly. Japan is bound in self-interest to avoid coming into conflict with the naval power of Great Britain. Germany has too many irons in the fire in Europe to care to greatly increase her Pacific fleet, which she could not do without withdrawing from the strength in Europe, which from prudential motives she is not likely to do. We can therefore without risk to our prestige reduce to a minimum our Pacific fleet, retaining only enough to be able at short notice to "show the flag" in case of any local disturbance; and this will give us force enough at home, without incurring additional expense to the part of Germany. Unfortunately at the moment came into office the Cabinet at the head of which was Sir H. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN, himself the acknowledged chief of the "Little Englander" movement. Under false pretences of economy, the party were seeking to launch a huge scheme of socialistic extravagance, the only plausible means of meeting which was the reduction to inefficiency of both army and navy; and Sir JOHN FISHER's scheme which seemed to afford a plausible excuse was eagerly welcomed by the new Cabinet. The idea of having her fleet masked was not very agreeable to Germany, and the dissatisfaction was increased when it seemed to the German mind evident that the policy of bottling up the German fleet in the North Sea was emphasised by the building of the *Dreadnought*. Apparently, as they thought, the Cabinet, having bottled up Germany in Home waters, could now proceed with its policy of cheese-paring, and great was the rejoicing amongst the Little Englanders. But the game turned out a more dangerous one than they anticipated, for Germany, conceiving rightly or wrongly that the concentration of the British Fleet in the North Sea was intended as a challenge commenced herself building *Dreadnoughts*; the fact was in the fire; the economising of the Navy, and the scheme for masking Germany's war fleet by concentrating our own in the North Sea, had seemed to many in Germany a deliberate attempt to confine her to European waters; and as such was to be countered at any sacrifice. Now Germany, any time within the last fifteen or twenty years, has had a desire for Oriental expansion, and this longing has been sedulously encouraged by the Kaiser. The retirement from Vancouver, and the reduction of the China squadron to a few cruisers were very grateful as an indication of the cheese-paring policy to which Germany conceived Great Britain as a nation was now committed, and it was plain that at the rate at which the British Navy was dawdling over its ship-building programme, Germany could pick it up by the beginning of 1912. The British nation has been slow to recognise the extreme gravity of the situation which has thus developed—and the Government, which should have been the first to perceive the drift of it all, has been the last. What the so-called economies effected in the naval administration during the last four or five years are likely to cost the Empire in the next five years it is not possible to estimate—we only know that the nation, in order to maintain its naval supremacy, on which its existence depends, must go on spending enormous sums on the building of new ships for some years to come.

The Colonial Secretary's Office informs us that quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong have been withdrawn.

Mr. H. C. Nicolle, of Colombo, Ceylon, Treasurer of that Colony, (formerly of Hongkong), who died on December 7th, left estate valued at \$2,751 14s. 4d.

A garden fête is advertised to take place in the Botanic gardens on Wednesday next in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and the Seamen's Institute.

The appointment of Mr. W. Wilson as acting Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, in succession to Mr. Robert Mitchell is notified by advertisement.

A Honolulu telegram to the Manila papers states that an amazing system of graft has just been unearthed in the local legislative assembly. The disclosures affect a large circle of the members of the assembly and assume the proportions of a scandal.

Surveyor Horner of the Bureau of Lands, Philippine Islands, who disappeared on the 16th instant, has been found brutally murdered at Mayjayjay, on the banks of the Baitavon river, and three natives who accompanied him on the day he was first missed have been arrested and charged with having committed the deed.

The adjourned application by A. E. Gagnon for a publican's licence to retail intoxicating liquors at the Belle View Hotel was again considered by Messrs. J. H. Kemp, C.D. Melbourne and W. Bowen Rowlands, Justices of the Peace, at the Magistracy yesterday. Mr. Kemp stated that there were no police objections, and that the premises were now in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The application was granted.

Several well known China hands are leaving for home on a well-earned holiday by the *Kanagawa Maru* to-day. Among the number may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lamert, of Ningpo, and Captain L. F. Hussey the genial skipper of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co's S.S. *Wosang*. Captain Hussey has been for quite a number of years on the China Coast, and goes home with the best wishes of a wide circle of friends for a happy and pleasant sojourn in the old country.

A number of petty cases were dealt with by Commander Basil R. H. Taylor at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday. Two cargo women were fined \$10 apiece for not keeping the yulofs of their boats out of the water; the mistresses of two passenger boats, for a similar offence, were fined \$3 each. A fine of \$2 each was imposed on two boatmen for failing to exhibit a bright white light, between sunrise and sunset, while underway in Aberdeen Harbour.

The guests of the B.G.A. Sergeants Mess Games Club spent a very enjoyable evening in the Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks, last night, when a quadrille party was held. Dancing started shortly after 8 p.m., and continued merrily until the early morning hours, the votaries of St. Terpsichore apparently being not affected by the oppressiveness of the atmosphere. Company Sergeant-Major Owen and Sergeant Walton acted as M.C.s, and in conjunction with their brother sergeants, were responsible for an excellent evening's entertainment. The attendance included Colonel (Chamier, C.M.G.), Commanding the Royal Artillery in South China, Captain Dwyer, adjutant, and Captain Barnett, President of the Club and officer commanding the 23rd Company.

Dr. Justo Lukban, delegate for northern Manila in the Philippines Assembly, has performed his first official act by asking for complete revolution of the form of government in the islands. He asks for the establishment of a government that shall have the form of an executive cabinet with the Governor General as president, supported by eleven secretaries. It is, in the words of his author, based on the scheme of government in Canada "because the Philippines and Canada enjoy the same political conditions in respect to their sovereign governments." In introducing his scheme of government, Dr. Lukban announces that he does so with the desire of giving the Filipino people government more suitable to the times and conditions.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

## PRESENTATION OF CUP.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Football League held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms yesterday the *Hongkong Daily Press* Cup was formally handed over to the League, and subsequently presented by Mr. B. A. Hale, the managing editor, to the Captain of the Buffs.

Mr. HALE, in handing the cup over to the League, referred to the success which had attended the inauguration of the League, and asked Mr. Storrie as secretary of the League to accept the temporary custody of the cup.

Mr. STORRIE, in accepting the cup, expressed the indebtedness of the League to the Press for the support it had given the League and especially the *Hongkong Daily Press* for having given that handsome trophy.

Mr. HALE then presented the cup to the Captain of the Buffs whom he congratulated on their good sporting record and afterwards presented the silver medals given by the League to the members of the winning team.

## THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Captain Beasley beat R. Hancock rather easily in the final of the champion singles on Monday. In the opening set Beasley took the first two games, and then they were alternately taken until the fifth, after which Beasley, secured the next three games and won comfortably, 6-2. In the second set he never allowed his opponent to score, and only once was deuce reached, 6-0. The first four games in the third set went to Beasley, then Hancock obtained three, but Beasley getting the next two won the game, 6-3.

In the semi-final of the "B" class single handicap, Worcester beat Oliver 2-6, 6-3, 6-4. Worcester meets Hickling in the final. Hickling and Hagin beat Lieut. Anderson and Lieut. Wedd 7-5, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3 in the final of the "B" class doubles handicap.

Carr and Beasley met to decide the championship of the Colony on Thursday.

## THE HIPPODROME CIR. US AND MENAGERIE.

Causeway Bay should be the venue from tonight of thousands of the populace. There the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie has its location, and as it embraces a large combination of the brightest stars of the arena from leading English and Continental hippodromes, and as the Zoo of performing wild animals represents the greatest animal novelty brought to the East, it follows that it should prove a most successful attraction. Not only are there acrobats, acrobatic dancers, jugglers and light rope performers, but there are performing giraffes and elephants and a performing zebra. A spacious tent has been erected at Causeway Bay and the community may confidently anticipate a programme worth the trouble of journeying there to witness.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The *Apar* str. *Jagm* from Yokohama, Kobe and Moll left Moll on the 25th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 29th instant afternoon.

The C.N. Co's str. *Tean* left Manila on the 27th inst., and is due here on the 30th inst.

The *Apar* str. *Lighting* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 27th instant morning, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* will sail from Yokohama on the 27th instant via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at this port on the 8th prox.

The P.M. str. *Angolia* arrived at San Francisco on the 2nd inst.

## TELEGRAMS.

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DAILY PRESS"]

## THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

LONDON, April 26th.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Ministry has resigned and that Parliament has returned from San Stefano.

The Parliament will consider the fate of the Sultan at a secret session. LONDON, April 27th.

The final act of the siege took place at the Yildiz, yesterday morning when the Sultan's personal fusiliers and body servants who had hitherto refused to yield handed down the red flag in face of an overwhelming display of force. They fled but were subsequently arrested.

## THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, April 26th.

Mr. MacKinnon Wood, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, questioned in the House of Commons, said the Chinese Government replied on the 14th inst. to the protest made (by the British Government) with regard to the German loan for the purposes of the Canton-Hankow railway. The Chinese Government's reply generally defended their action, but did not touch the Imperial Government's contention that there had been a breach of agreement. This had been pointed out to the Chinese Government.

## THE IMPORT OF CHINESE GOODS INTO RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 26th.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the abolition of the free importation of Chinese goods, via Irkutsk, has been postponed until January 1910.

## KING EDWARD.

LONDON, April 26th.

H.M. the King, after meeting King Emmanuel at Naples, will probably go to Corfu to visit the Kaiser.

The Kaiser goes to Malta on May 9th and will remain there several days.

## HUNGARIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, April 27th.

The Hungarian Government has resigned in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor to allow the settlement of the long pending bank question by the establishment of an independent Hungarian Bank.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## ESTIMATED REVENUE OF CHINA.

PEKING, April 27th.

The Board of Finance has estimated that the revenue for the current year will amount to Taels 150,000,000.

## RETRENCHMENT.

PEKING, April 27th.

The Peking Government intends to abolish the posts of Tartar General and Vice Tartar General of the various provinces.

## PRESIDENT TAFT BREAKS ANOTHER CHAIR.

President Taft is reported in the American papers to have broken another chair. It may be remembered that a chair collapsed under his weight when he paid his first visit to Hongkong, and one of special strength was accordingly made for his use. The chair which has been broken at Washington was not, however, a sedan chair. It was the "Roosevelt chair." The spring of the chair gave way, and a new chair of "extra large proportions" had to be made—a mahogany swivel chair. The circumstance is chronicled in the American papers as "the severing of another link connecting President Taft with the Roosevelt Administration."

## SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. R. O. Hutchison presided, and there were present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Vice President), Colonel Bedford, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce, (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

## ANTHRAX.

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON reported that a case of anthrax had occurred at the Kennedy-town Cattle Depot. The sick bullock died and the thirteen others which came from Hoihow were slaughtered.

Mr. HOOPER—How is the case proceeding? The PRESIDENT—No more outbreaks. That was a fortnight ago.

## PLAGUE AT SAMOHU.

The HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT intimated that a report had been received from the District Officer at Tai-po that a serious outbreak of plague had occurred at Samohu in Chinese Territory. It was stated that there had been over 100 deaths during the last few days and the last two markets had not been held owing to the outbreak. The people had been fasting and holding noisy ceremonies to drive away the sickness. The District Officer was authorised to stop hawkers from crossing the frontier at Samohu into our territory. The Chief Superintendent of Police was watching the hawkees coming to Hongkong.

Mr. HOOPER—The action by the Government of placing a cordon on the frontier to prevent Chinese crossing our territory is very satisfactory.

## CHINESE BURIAL PROBLEMS.

A Minute by the Medical Officer of Health relative to section A of Mount Caroline Cemetery was read in which the Medical Officer of Health stated that there was only room for thirty-nine more graves in this section. As the Public Works Department were apparently unable to do anything towards laying out a further area as an extension until the Legislative Council had passed the Bill relative to disinterments, and the Board had then to authorize the same, he thought the only course to adopt was to ask the Registrar General to notify all the undertakers in the City that section A would be full about the end of this month and that therefore no further interments could take place in this section after that time. Section A is the free section and the effect of this filling up at Mount Caroline will be to divert all such interments to the Kai Lung Wan Cemetery, which at present is not used as fully as it should be. Cemetery Bye-Law 15 stated that the Sections were to be of such size and arrangement as the Board might direct, and therefore this minute should be submitted to the Board, so that they might know that section A was practically full. The Board was already aware of the difficulties which had arisen in connection with the question of disinterment of remains from ancient graves.

Mr. HOOPER intimated—Let the plan referred to in Bye Law No 14 be produced at the next Board Meeting. For the time being Kai Lung Wan Cemetery had better be used for free burials. When are the Government going to proceed with the new Bill re exhumation?

Mr. LAU CHU PAK intimated—I don't see why the poor Chinese should be made to suffer for the delay in extending this section of the cemetery. Not to say inconvenience, it will cost them more money, which they can ill afford, to send their dead from one end of the town to the other to be buried. Pending the passing of the amendment bill the other sections should be used for free burials.

Mr. HO KOM TONG intimated—I agree with Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Is it not possible to make use of some other sections in the meantime?

The PRESIDENT—Section B has already been made into a free burial place, and we now have to use section C, but there is not very much space there. It might be possible, however, that without exhumation the Public Works should make some terraces down there.

Mr. HOOPER—I couldn't quite understand the minute of Mr. Lau Chu Pak; would you mind reading it again.

The PRESIDENT read, "The poor Chinese are made to suffer."

Mr. HOOPER—How do they suffer?

Mr. HO KOM TONG—The poor Chinese have to carry the coffins to the other end of the city.

Mr. HOOPER—How far is that?

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—About eight miles.

Mr. HOOPER—Who pays for that?

Mr. HO KOM TONG—The poor people have to pay themselves.

Mr. HOOPER—Don't the Tang Wah Hospital pay for that?

Mr. HO KOM TONG—No.

The PRESIDENT—I don't think the point is so serious as Mr. Lau Chu Pak makes out, because before people from the west went to the Mount Caroline Cemetery, which is further away.

Mr. HOOPER—In China proper it is not a general rule rather than an exception that people have to carry their dead several miles for interment?

Mr. HO KOM TONG—They have not to carry them very far, and there they pay about \$3 expense, as against from \$10 to \$15 here.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—How many burials are there a week in the free section of Mount Caroline?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—The average interments from January 1st to April 1st, 1909, work out at 40 per month, while from the 1st January one

year to the 1st of the next year they work out at 57 per month. I was going to suggest that it might not be unreasonable to allow all bodies coming from Tai Hang and Wongaichong to be buried in section C. If all bodies from the eastern part of the city were allowed to be buried in section C, it would not last two months, then we should be in greater difficulty than at the present moment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—In consequence of the Medical Officer of Health's minute, which came to me in the ordinary course, I have had an inspection made of the cemetery, and I found an area which would suffice to carry the burials of section A, until the question of exhumation is settled. I move that that area should be utilised for the purpose of interments.

Mr. HOOPER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

## "SECTION 175."

The report by the Medical Officer of Health relative to certain houses remaining to be dealt with under section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903-1908 was considered.

Mr. HOOPER intimated—I quite agree with the Medical Officer of Health that the records should state the 1 and 10s as well as the house numbers. In all cases of exemption, when approved, the owners should be notified. I fancy in some of the cases where exemptions are recommended, the houses comply with the law already, as they were built since the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1887.

The PRESIDENT moved that the modifications be granted in accordance with the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. HOOPER seconded, remarking that it would be of course superfluous to grant modifications in cases where the houses already comply with the law.

## THE DRAFT ESTIMATES.

The PRESIDENT said he did not think that there was much in the estimates which required any further explanation than he had already given. Under the vote Coxies, he now proposed to ask for a hundred coxies to be put on the permanent staff instead of the present 78. The vote Cemeteries and Disinterment of dead bodies would now be taken over by the Public Works, and would no longer appear in the estimates. As to the question of lighting the Central Market, it was obvious a saving could be effected, and he suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider the feasibility of improving the lighting of the market and cheapening the rate. In addition to these changes he thought it would be advisable that the Government should undertake the slaughtering at Mantauai, which at present was let out to contract. At Kennedytown the Government undertook the slaughtering. He would lay a memo before the Board next meeting giving the figures.

Mr. HOOPER wished to know the reason for another disinfectant being used in place of Jeyes Fluid.

The PRESIDENT replied that it was cheaper, and it seemed to be of quite the same standard.

After other remarks the PRESIDENT agreed to place before the Board the reports and recommendations on which the Government had acted in adopting this new disinfectant.

Mr. HOOPER raised the question of the lighting of the market. He understood it was contemplated introducing Kiteon light, but he thought that possibly the electric light could be improved at a reduced cost.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, a committee was appointed to consider the lighting of the markets. The committee was constituted as follows:—The President, the Registrar-General and Mr. Hooper.

Mr. HOOPER pointed out that it was proposed to recommend \$2,000 on the vote for headstones as the price had risen from \$4350 to \$60 a thousand. He thought the figure rather high.

The PRESIDENT explained that the cost last year was \$1,441.

Mr. HOOPER could not see how so much was needed. There had been no plague this year, and assuming that we had plague at the same rate as last year it would not bring the amount up to \$2,000.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT did not think the figures were too much.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. HOOPER said that personal emoluments represented the salaries of all the staff of the Sanitary Department. He had nothing to find fault with in the salaries of the officers, but he thought it was a fitting occasion to call attention to the number of officers. The Sanitary Commission found, among many other things, that better results would be given if the districts were under the control of one man, because at present a good deal of the work was done twice over. By a proper systematising, the work could be done by a smaller number of men. The Commission recommended that the districts be increased to twelve, as experience had shown it was better to reduce the size of the district. That would mean twelve districts in Victoria and two in Kowloon. With the growth of the population in Kowloon there would probably be another change. Now, when the Government was doing everything possible in the way of retrenchment he thought it was a good time to take advantage of the suggestion made by the Commission. The suggestions were made sufficiently long ago for the Government to have digested them, and he thought they could now view the suggestions more impartially and more favourably than at the time they were made, especially as retrenchment was now forced upon them. In these circumstances he suggested that the Board ask the Government to divide the city of Victoria into twelve districts instead of ten, and











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**DOSE:**—A Wineglassful in the morning  
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**AUTOMATIC BROWNING**  
**POCKET PISTOLS.**

**CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.**  
WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
HONGKONG, 6th March, 1907. [47]

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**SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED**  
**SHOTS.** From No. 10 to SSGG. at \$5. 57 and  
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and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited.

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

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**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN**  
**SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**  
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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

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Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

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## THE RECENT NAVAL DEBATE.

### STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, March 29.  
"That, in the opinion of this House, the  
declared policy of His Majesty's Government  
respecting the immediate provision of battleships  
of the newest type does not sufficiently secure  
the safety of the Empire."

This was the indictment brought against the  
Government by the Opposition Leaders in the  
Commons last night. It was actually laid before  
the House on the 29th of March by Mr. Arthur  
Lee, the young politician who was Chief Lord of the  
Admiralty in the late Government and who  
has made great strides in Parliamentary estimation  
during the three years he has since spent in the  
"cool shades of Opposition." On the present  
occasion he fully confirmed the good  
opinion generally entertained of his political  
capacity by delivering an excellent speech—  
moderate, tactful, lucid, and well phrased.  
The discussion thus initiated occupied the whole  
of the rest of the sitting.

Of course there was a well-filled House. Not  
only was this the first motion of censure of the  
present Parliament, but the question with which  
it dealt is universally admitted to be vital to the  
continued existence of the British Empire. In  
such circumstances members naturally gathered  
early. Before the discussion had been long in  
progress not only was nearly every seat on the  
floor occupied, but both side galleries were lined  
by attentive legislators. Nor did the Strangers'  
Gallery present what has of late been their  
customary cold and bare appearance. There, the  
five long tiers of benches which would in the old  
days have been filled with assiduous and  
of members' friends or constituents, were  
a single occupant, but the two galleries  
of them, that assigned to members of  
of Lords and that reserved for  
matrists and other distinguished straws  
both well filled. To the left of the  
United States, the Austrian, the  
Ambassadors, and the German, Italian,  
and Portuguese Chancellors d'Affaires.

The right was Earl Cawley, the Marquis of London-  
derry, the Earl of Cromer, Viscount Selby,  
Lord Lochie, Lord Brassey, Lord Newton, Lord  
MacDonnell, and Lord Shaw. The Lords'  
Gallery was so crowded that not nearly all the  
members of the other House who wished to hear  
the debate were able to get into it, and during  
part of Sir Edward Grey's speech seven or eight  
Peers contented themselves with standing room  
in the entrance corridor. Sir John Fisher was  
among the officials seated in the little enclosure  
behind the Speaker's Chair.

There was, as might have been expected, a big  
batch of questions to Ministers on naval topics,  
though none of them produced much fresh infor-  
mation. One, from the answer to which far-  
reaching results had been anticipated in some  
quarters, did not prove as important as had been  
expected. It was an inquiry by Sir Henry  
Norman as to whether the Admiralty had yet  
issued instructions for the preparation of plans,  
the ordering, collection, and supply of materials,  
and so on for the construction of any of the  
four "hypothetical" battleships. The reply  
was that no orders had been given, and that  
it would not be necessary to give orders before  
July to have the ships, if they were thought  
needful, completed in time.

Mr. Arthur Lee had a prolonged cheer from  
the Opposition when he rose soon after a quarter  
of four to move the resolution. He spoke for  
about fifty minutes, studiously refraining from  
hostile expressions, and declaring that the  
motion was technically one of censure on the  
Government, he emphatically denied that there  
was the slightest justification for the charge  
of partisanship made, against those for  
whom he spoke. The Opposition Leader in  
putting the motion on the paper had, he said,  
adopted the only means open to him of pressing  
his views upon the House, and he claimed that  
Mr. Balfour's action on the question had through-  
out been patriotic, consistent, and unimpeachable.

In a striking phrase he declared that the  
question of naval defence was to grave to rest  
solely on "the unaided evolution of Ministerial  
doubts." Once more he pointed out that if  
Germany, against whom he was careful to say  
we had no legitimate grievance, laid down four  
more big ships this year she would have 17 to  
our 16 from the end of 1910 to March 1911.  
Even admitting the accuracy of the Govern-  
ment estimate, we should in 1912, have  
22 to Germany's 17, if the maximum  
Ministerial programme were carried out.  
He asked whether the Government had forgotten  
the perils to which navies were exposed in time  
of peace. "What if a supremacy of one, he  
asked, 'had rested a few years ago on  
Montagu?'"

Mr. Lee described the motion as not so much a  
condemnation of the Government as an appeal to  
the Government—a description which was  
greeted with Unionist cheers. "We are  
sincere," he said, "in wishing, in the interests  
of both parties, in the interests of our national  
good name, that a division suggesting a conflict  
of opinion which I don't believe exists in our  
hearts as British citizens should be averted if  
possible." Amid renewed cheers from the Uni-  
onists and a few unseemly jeers from the  
Liberal side he declared that the Opposition  
Leaders would be only too glad to have an  
opportunity of withdrawing the motion if the  
Government would reconsider the non possumus  
attitude it had taken up in regard to the four  
"hypothetical" ships.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs at once rose  
to reply. Sir Edward Grey is seldom seen  
in the House nowadays, and it is still rarer  
for him to speak. When he does lift up his  
voice he is always listened to with the keenest  
interest and attention, for he is regarded as one  
of the strongest and most capable men now on  
the political stage. He was never a brilliant  
speaker, and possesses none of the showy quali-  
ties of some of his colleagues in the Government.  
It is perhaps partly for this reason that he is  
the most generally trusted of all the Cabinet  
Ministers. Without being a phrase-maker or a  
speaker who plays on the feelings of an audience,  
he is never at a loss for the right word, and his  
simple, direct manner of putting his case is  
extraordinarily effective. His speech yesterday  
was not only an admirably clear statement of  
the Ministerial position but the most powerful  
defence of that position which has yet been put  
forward.

Sir Edward Grey began by deprecating the  
use that he said was being made of the motion  
for party purposes outside the House—a remark  
that drew loud and prolonged cheers from the  
Liberals. He went on to rebuke the Opposition  
leaders for having put down a motion of censure  
on naval defence without waiting till "the  
last possible moment." Having described the  
object of the motion as being to obtain im-  
mediate orders for four more ships of the Neptune  
class, he said that if the Opposition leaders  
were in the position of the Government and  
had the knowledge in possession of the Govern-  
ment they would not order all these ships of the  
Neptune class. He added that in the event of  
the orders being issued now the last of the  
ships would not be obtained any quicker than  
if the orders were sent out in July. To turn  
the Navy into a party question was, Sir  
Edward Grey affirmed, if it were done unnece-  
sarily, "the greatest political crime possible."

As Mr. Lee had described the motion as a  
condemnation but as an appeal, so Sir Edward  
Grey said that the Government was not contend-  
ing for a party victory but merely asked for  
conscience. He admitted that the House was  
perfectly right in viewing the situation gravely,  
and pointed out that when the German pro-  
gramme was completed Germany would have a  
fleet of 33 Dreadnoughts—"the most powerful  
the world has ever yet seen." This, he said,  
imposed on us the necessity of rebuilding the  
whole of our fleet. The element of uncertainty  
was as to the time in which we must do  
it. Then came an important statement as to  
the Admiralty action as to the British  
shipbuilding capacity. For building hulls and  
propelling machinery, he said, British capacity  
was considerably in excess of German capacity,  
and in regard to the biggest guns our manu-  
facturing capacity was also believed to be superior,  
but our capacity for producing gun-mountings  
was weaker. Arrangements had, however, been  
made with manufacturers which would in a few  
months give us a superiority in that respect  
also.

The Foreign Secretary gave an interesting  
review of the progressively-improved diplomatic  
relations between Great Britain and Germany  
in recent years. He expressed the opinion that  
there were two possibilities which might produce  
conflict between the two countries. One would  
be an attempt on our part to isolate Germany—an  
attempt which we had no idea of making—and the  
other would be the isolation of Great Britain by  
the attempt of any great Naval Power to domi-  
nate and dictate the policy of the Continent.  
He pointed out that Great Britain's Navy was  
to her what the German Army was to Ger-  
many. No superiority of the British over the  
German Navy would ever, he said, "put us in a  
position to effect the independence of Ger-  
many, but if her Navy were superior to  
ours it would be not merely a question of  
difficulties but your existence would be at  
stake." This was cheered from both sides of  
the House.

Then came a statement respecting the de-  
clarations made by Germany as to her intentions.  
"We have been informed verbally but quite  
definitely," Sir Edward Grey said, "that Ger-  
many will not accelerate her naval programme  
of construction, and will not have thirteen ships  
of the Dreadnought type, including cruisers,  
till the end of 1912." He also gave details as  
to other declarations of the German intentions,  
stating that, while they did not bind the German  
Government, they disposed of the idea that  
Germany would have thirteen of the largest  
ships in December, 1910.

While he fully accepted the German declara-  
tions, Sir Edward Grey remarked that one of  
the points which concerned them was that the  
money authorised for the four ships of 1909-10  
allowed for a considerable superiority in the type  
of these ships over their predecessors. "That,"  
he said, "is the reason for keeping an open  
mind with regard to the time of ordering." But  
he contended that if in the latter half of  
this year the Government were to give orders  
for the four "hypothetical" ships, and if in  
the following year it found itself pressed,  
and made use of its capacity, the British  
Navy would have twenty-six to Germany's  
1913. Moreover, he stated, with regard to the  
future, that wherever there was a doubt as to  
what was being done by Germany, the benefit  
of the doubt would be given by His Majesty's  
Government on the side of national safety.  
"When it comes to a question between national  
safety and economy has there ever," he asked,  
"been a Government in this country which has  
erred on the side of economy?" Sir Edward  
Grey said that in his opinion, to keep the policy  
on the side to keep an open mind as to the future,  
and to recognise that the whole question might  
be entering on a stage more grave than was yet  
known.

In the discussion that followed there was  
no marked departure from the lines  
on which the question was debated a  
week or two ago. The only difference  
observable was that while in the earlier  
debate there were three Liberal members  
opposed to the Government, in the present  
debate only one—Captain Kincaid Smith—  
took this course.

The Prime Minister, at a quarter to ten  
o'clock, rose to make the final speech for the  
Government. The House had thinned out  
somewhat during the preceding two or three  
hours, but had become densely crowded again in  
anticipation of the concluding remarks from  
the Leader of the House and the Leader of the  
Opposition. A slight breeze was met by an uncom-  
fortable sea in the Lords' Gallery—a most unusual  
thing at the end of a debate—the Archbishop of  
Canterbury and the Earl of Halsbury being  
noticeable among those who had come to hear  
Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour. The Dis-  
tinguished Strangers' Gallery also remained  
pretty well filled.

Mr. Asquith seemed to be somewhat concerned  
because Mr. Lee had pointed out that it was his  
statements which had produced the present dis-  
cussion. He declared with marked emphasis  
that his conscience was perfectly clear, and his  
statements had been made in reply to Mr. Balfour.  
Having made a grateful reference to Sir  
Edward Grey's defence of the Ministerial posi-  
tion, and gone once more through the figures, he  
urged that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs  
and given a conclusive answer to the demand  
made that the "hypothetical" ships should in  
any case be laid down. The Prime Minister is  
supposed to resent the motion of censure almost  
as much as if it were a personal attack upon him.  
He certainly showed considerable feeling in his  
treatment of it now. "The motion can mean  
only one of two things," he said, "it means  
'the House distrusts either our intelligence or  
our good faith.' 'It means,' he continued,  
'that in the opinion of this House we are not  
worthy of the responsibility or adequate to the  
trust which we hold. It means that in our  
hands the security of the country is not safe.'  
Here there were Unionist cheers, with counter-  
cheers from the Liberals. "It means," Mr.  
Asquith went on, "that you must look else-  
where—and he waved a contemptuous hand  
towards the Front Opposition Bench—"a fit  
and worthy custodian of the national destinies." He  
was enthusiastically cheered by the  
Ministerialists when he resumed his seat.

"A most judicious appeal to the party loyalty  
of his supporters," was Mr. Balfour's  
sarcastic description of the dosing portion of  
the Prime Minister's speech. He admitted that  
there never was an occasion on which such an  
appeal was more required, but pointed out that  
it was not a substitute for argument. Mr.  
Balfour denied with much emphasis that he was  
actuated by party motives in putting the motion  
on the paper, and he referred to the past action  
of the Unionists on naval questions to show that  
they had nothing to reproach themselves with in  
that respect.

The Opposition Leader drew attention to some  
apparent discrepancies between the estimate  
given by Mr. McKenna of the number of  
German Dreadnoughts in 1911 and the number  
mentioned by Sir Edward Grey. Mr. McKenna  
interpreted to state that the German Govern-  
ment had explained that they would not have  
thirteen ships commissioned till 1912 and that  
his figures related to ships ready for trial.  
Mr. Balfour's comment on this interpretation  
was that the safety of the country in 1911  
was to depend on the distinction between the

## ARE YOU ON THE LOOKOUT

FOR

Something New and Good?

# AUTOGRAPH CIGARETTES

IN PATENT TINS

OF 50's.

MILD AND FULL STRENGTHS,

CORK TIPPED.

MADE WELL TO SMOKE WELL

314

ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR THEM.

ships ready for trial and those ready for com-  
mission. Later on Mr. Balfour was subject to  
an interruption from the Prime Minister. The  
Opposition Leader had said that he did not  
believe that ship-builders and others who  
received their orders to prepare plans for gun-  
mountings, turrets, and so on till the vote of  
censure appeared on the notice papers. Mr.  
Asquith at once jumped up to declare that there  
was no foundation for this suggestion. "The  
orders," he said, "were given in January." Mr.  
Balfour was at once assailed by the Liberals with  
loud cries of "Withdraw." "Of course I accept  
the statement of the right hon. gentleman,"  
he replied, "but I should not be behaving  
candidly to the House if I did not say that  
I saw one of the great contractors three  
days ago and he had received no such  
orders." Here there were repeated Ministerial  
cries of "Name." Mr. Balfour said he would  
give the name to the Government.

During the progress of Mr. Balfour's speech  
the result of the Croydon election was brought  
into the House by Mr. F. E. Smith and made  
known to the Unionists, who indulged in a  
great burst of cheering. Thereupon one of the  
Liberals ironically remarked: "The seas is  
over now." When the division which followed  
immediately on the conclusion of the Opposition  
Leader's remarks was commencing, Mr. Stanley  
Wilson shouted out, "Majority 390!" and there  
was another prolonged cheer from the Unionists.  
The motion of censure was defeated by 353  
votes to 135—a majority of 218. The announce-  
ment of the figures was greeted by the Minis-  
terialists with loud cheers, and by the Unionists  
with cries of "Croydon."

### BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

EFFECTS OF CHINESE ENTERPRISE AND  
INDUSTRY.

The Standard of Empire refers to British  
North Borneo as follows:—  
Our correspondent at Kudat tells us that the  
slow but steady success that this little Far  
Eastern British Protectorate has won for itself  
amongst its surrounding conditions, and the  
firm economic basis upon which it stands to-day,  
is almost entirely due to the enterprise of Chinese  
merchants and the industry of Chinese labourers.  
It would appear that from the first forming of  
the British North Borneo Chartered Co. the  
directors, being men of experience in Eastern  
matters, recognised the wonderful colonising  
and civilising abilities of the Chinese, and en-  
couraged their immigration by every means.  
The result of this sound policy is manifest. In  
Borneo nature is so prodigal in her bounty that  
the aboriginal inhabitants, having no necessity  
to work for generations been accustomed to  
dread and despise it.

The jungle and the sea produce food in abun-  
dant for those who know the secrets of nature  
as the native does. Idleness and nomadic  
habits produced piracy and rapine. A little  
later the Malay came, a keen trader, but sorely  
less industrious or more honest than the Dyak  
and the Rajah. His method of trade was such  
that, if the native did not purchase the goods  
on the terms offered, the latter usually got his  
village burned and only saved his life by hiding  
in the jungle.

But when the white man gained a foothold,  
and there came to be some safety for person and  
property, the Chinese trader began to spy out the  
land. Once established, the integrity and busi-  
ness ability of the Chinese merchant soon ousted  
the piratical Malay, and with the exception of a  
few Indians, the Chinese have no rivals in their  
trade with the natives. The peculiar healthi-  
ness of Sandakan and some other of the Euro-  
pean settlements in British North Borneo is  
due to two causes. First, the constant sea  
breezes (which penetrate an extraordinary dis-  
tance inland), and second, the Chinese market  
gardener, who is for ever pressing the jungle  
back. These vegetable growers buy jungle  
land on the edge of a settlement, where it is  
very cheap, and proceed to cultivate. Then as  
the town grows this land becomes valuable.  
So they sell it at a good profit, and buy more  
jungle land further out. Still, much more  
cultivation remains to be done in Borneo.  
Thousands of acres of rich land are still  
untouched. Roads and railways are needed, and  
directly they are completed the planter and the  
miner will follow them up. Page et Perago  
is the motto of the State. If we would prosper,  
we must also proceed.

### NOW READY

THE  
DIRECTOR AND CHRONICLE  
FOR 1909

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS" Office or from Booksellers  
throughout the Far East.

For your own comfort  
in Tropical Countries use

## CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against  
Infection.

3/6 3/6

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this power-  
ful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide  
popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a  
protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for  
antiseptically cleansing their bites.

Perfect Personal  
Cleanliness.

3/6 3/6

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purifica-  
tion ensured by the antiseptic properties of this  
delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets  
the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from  
Skin Irritation.

3/6 3/6

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive  
of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted  
for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic  
properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?  
Each suits the climate.

By Appointment to His Majesty the King.

When you feel thoroughly exhausted after a  
heavy day's work, begin your dinner with a  
BOVRIL Soup, and so ward off indigestion.

## BOVRIL

stimulates the gastric juices and immediately strengthens  
and invigorates the whole system.

### ABOUT "RENEWALS."

The decorative treatment of Windows may  
generally be taken as an index of the artistic  
temperament of the household, and an indica-  
tion is given from the outside glance of what  
the interior decoration will be like. Nowadays  
this is made pleasantly easy for the woman of  
artistic instincts, the patterns and designs of  
furnishing Draperies and the hangings of to-  
day being invariably in good style. It is there-  
fore an easy matter to make a correct choice  
Ladies will find the Catalogue of Samuel  
Peach & Sons, The Looms, Nottingham, a re-  
velation as to the development of the artistic in  
Window Curtains and other decorative ma-  
terials. In this catalogue an exceptionally fine  
range is displayed of beautiful Draperies that  
assist in making home attractive—Lace Cur-  
tains different from the old style and to har-  
monize with modern surroundings. We have just  
received a parcel of Messrs. Peach's New Price  
List, and will be pleased to supply copies of  
the same to those readers who call or send.  
Samuel Peach and Sons make Curtains, and  
they have over fifty years' reputation at the  
back of every pair.

### INSURANCE

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE**  
**TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1907  
£18,114,624.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ... 2,750,000  
Paid-up Capital ... 687,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds ... 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]

### SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers, General Store-  
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING-  
LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central  
Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]











## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dally and Siberia.

5th May ... at 5.00 p.m.  
8th May ... at 5.00 p.m.

The Delta, with the English mail of the 2nd instant, left Singapore on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 10.30 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at 6 p.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 2nd March, and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 24th March, and for despatch overland on the 31st March.

FOR	PER	DATE
Singapore, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Swatow	Wednesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle	Eastern	Wednesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Wednesday, 28th, Noon.
Macao	Nanhai	Wednesday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy	Singapore	Thursday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Hobart and Hongkong	Singapore	Thursday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Takao and Anping	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy and Manila	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.

## BORDEAUX CHEAP CLARET.

We are offering this claret to our customers and the public as a right wine for ordinary daily use, and we assure them, that this brand is far superior in Quality and Cheaper in Price than any other low priced brand of claret to be obtainable in the market.

VIN ORDINAIRE (CORTES CASTILLON)

PRICE ... \$5.50 2 DOZ. PINTS.

" " " " \$4.50 1 " QTS.

SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATION.

ON	APRIL 27TH
LONDON	1/9 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS	224
Bank Bills, on demand	224
Credits, at 4 months sight	224
ON GERMANY	182
On demand	182
ON NEW YORK	43 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY	133 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON CALCUTTA	133 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI	74 1/2
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	86 1/2
On demand	86 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	76 1/2
On demand	76 1/2
ON BATAVIA	104 1/2
On demand	104 1/2
ON HONGKONG	10 1/2
On demand	10 1/2
ON BANGKOK	85 1/2
On demand	85 1/2
ON SOERABAYA	81 1/2
On demand	81 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$39.30
SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

Chinese	20 cents piece	\$7.89 discount.
Chinese	10 " "	\$8.45 " "
Hongkong	10 " "	\$7.20 " "
Hongkong	10 " "	\$7.45 " "

## OPTUM

April 27th.

Quotations are	\$1,070/1,080 per pion.
Malwa New	\$1,080/1,100
Malwa Old	\$1,110/1,140
Malwa Older	\$1,150/1,185
Malwa V. Oil	\$1,020/1,050
Persian fine quality	\$850/900
Persian extra fine	\$970
Patna New	\$1,000
Patna Old	\$990
Benares New	\$990
Benares Old	\$990

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. str. Delta left Singapore for this port on the 24th instant at 10.30 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-day at about 6 p.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The Apar str. Gregory left Calcutta left Singapore on the 22nd instant at night, and may be expected here to-day.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.R. str. Montague arrived Kobe at 10 p.m. on Sunday the 25th inst., and left again at 6.30 p.m. Monday via Nagasaki for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Friday the 30th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P.M. str. China left San Francisco, on the 2nd inst., via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on the 1st prox.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
The I.G.M. str. P. E. Friedrick carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 7th inst., left Colombo on the 24th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 5th prox.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The M.M. str. Yunnan from Europe left Singapore on the 21st inst. at 6 p.m., and is due here this morning.

The str. Indramayo left Shanghai on the 24th instant afternoon, and is due here to-day p.m.

The Danish str. Canton left Singapore on the 22nd inst., and may be expected here to-day.

The C.N. Co. str. Awa left Shanghai on the 26th inst., and is due here to-day.

The Bank Line str. Suerre left the Sound on the 10th instant, for Hongkong via Japan ports and Manila.

The Ben Line str. Beauty from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore on the 24th instant for this port.

The I.G.M. str. Manila left Sydney on the 8th instant p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday the 30th inst.

The J.C.J. Lijn str. Tjipang left Moji for this port via Amoy on the 1st prox. may be expected here on or about the 1st prox. a.m., and will leave for Java ports on or about the 3rd proximo.

The N.Y.K. str. Ceylon Mara (American Line) left Moji for this port via Shanghai on the 25th inst., and is expected here on the 2nd prox.

The C.N. Co. str. Kaitang will leave Hoilo on the 29th instant, and is due here on the 3rd prox.

The N.Y.K. str. Miyazaki Mara (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on the 24th instant, and is expected here on the 3rd prox.

The N.Y.K. str. Yokosuka Mara (Bomby Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 21st instant, and is expected here on the 10th prox.

The C.N. Co. str. Changsha will leave Sydney on the 15th May, and is due here on the 9th June.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.UNVARIED FOR  
150 YEARS.THE SAME TO-DAY  
AS IN  
1745BEWARE OF WHISKIES  
Sold under Similar NamesKnown in Hongkong  
for  
Half a Century.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra, Limited	300	Pa. 200	Pa. 200	Nominal
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$950, sal. & b.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$7	\$389.150
China Bank, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$104, sal. & buy.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$11.30, sal. & b.
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$44
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$94, sal. & sel.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 123, buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 93
Loou-Kung-Mow C. Spin & Weave Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 110
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 405, sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$17 1/2, sales
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$53, sal. & buy.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$79, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$9 1/2, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 86, sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 168, buy.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.90, sellers
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$38 1/2, x.d. buy.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$85, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$155, sellers
Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation)	10,000	\$100	\$100	Nominal
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, buyers
INSURANCES—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$187 1/2, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$106, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$89 1/2, x.d. buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$335, sales
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 105
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$790, x.d. buy.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$202 1/2, x.d. buy.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$97 1/2, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$30	\$8.75, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 117, buyers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, buyers
MINING—				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Pa. 250	\$1	\$625, buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$14
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1 1/2
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$8
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$137 1/2
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$16, sellers
Robinson Pine Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$59
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$13, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$36, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$308, sales
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$23, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$38, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$140
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	ordy	\$10	\$4 1/2
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$25
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, sal. & bay.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.				

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDOITSCHER LLOYD, LEMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAILLINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER."

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 1st May, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

S.S. "OCEANIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex

as "Dordogne" and "Medoc" from

PORT SAUD, SUEZ, and STRAIT

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessels are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here and delivery may be obtained immediately.

Instructions are given to the entry broker.

Goods not cleared by the 30th April, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamer

"KNIGHT ERRANT."

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

## TO LET

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, Ice House Street, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises. Chambers with Bathroom and use of Kitchen in No. 31, Wyndham Street known as "College Chambers."

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [553]

## TO LET

FOUR and FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

OFFICES on the 1st Floor Hotel Mansions lately occupied by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1909. [547]

## TO LET

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—  
S. J. DAVID & Co.,  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [518]

## TO LET

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## TO LET